



# Rabbit Anti-HIST1H1D, HIST1H1E monoclonal antibody, clone TS49-14 (CABT-L573)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Target</b>	Phospho-Histone H1.3(T17)+Histone H1.4(T17)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Clone</b>	TS49-14
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified.
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB, ICC/IF, IHC
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	30 kDa
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Nucleus, Chromosome
<b>Positive Control</b>	NIH/3T3, CRC, human colon cancer tissue, mouse colon cancer tissue.
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	100 µl
<b>Buffer</b>	1×TBS (pH7.4), 1% BSA, 40% Glycerol.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.05% Sodium Azide

Storage	Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
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# BACKGROUND

Introduction	Eukaryotic histones are basic and water soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA in a left-handed super-helical turn sequentially to form chromosomal fiber. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form the octamer; formed of two H2A-H2B dimers and two H3-H4 dimers, forming two nearly symmetrical halves by tertiary structure. Over 80% of nucleosomes contain the linker Histone H1, derived from an intronless gene, that interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and mediates compaction into higher order chromatin. Histones are subject to posttranslational modification by enzymes primarily on their N-terminal tails, but also in their globular domains. Such modifications include methylation, citrullination, acetylation, phosphorylation, sumoylation, ubiquitination and ADP-ribosylation.
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Keywords	Histone H1.3 Histone H1c Histone H1s-2 HIST1H1D H1F3 Histone H1.4 Histone H1b Histone H1s-4 HIST1H1E H1F4
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